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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1973 – SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

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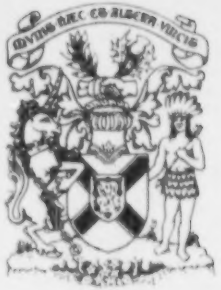

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1 - SEPTEMBER 30 1973

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. WALTER FITZGERALD
MINISTER OF LABOUR

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and where necessary this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour, including: Labour Standards, Industrial Relations, Apprenticeship and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing; Public Administration and Defense and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to Agerage Weekly Wages and Salaries and Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statisitcs show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the cooperating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

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PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost-charing arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the training costs for apprentices who are sixteen years or age or older and are registered and employed as apprentices in a specific trade.

The Federal Government will pay the total school allowances directly to the apprentice who has (a) been attached to the work force for one year or (b) has dependents or (c) has children not attending school who are ordinarily cared for by the person being trained. The Federal Government will also pay the administrative services for the apprenticeship program.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two Registrars, 12 Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff. Apprenticeship Officers are located in Halifax, Sydney and Stellarton.

For the six month period ending September 31, 1973, the total number of apprentices in training had increased to 3,353, an increase of 120 trainees over the previous reference period ending March 31, 1973. Twelve of the eighteen trades increased their enrollment during the period. The Linemen and Electrical Industrial trades reported the largest enrollment increases with 30 and 26 persons respectively. The total number of active registrations in the Linemen trade climbed from 110 in March 31, 1973 to 140 on September 31, 1974, an increase of 27.3 percent over the period. In contrast, the Electrical Construction trade reported the largest numerical decrease in enrollment of 26 apprentices. The in-plant trades continued to experience rather significant increases in enrollment (from 279 on March 31, 1973 to 292 on September 31, 1973).

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA
APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

TABLE 1

	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL	IN-PLANT	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	IN-PLANT	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT	IN-PLANT	M.V.R. BODY	M.V.R. M.T.	M.V.R. MECHANICAL	OIL BURNER SERVICE	PLUMBING	IN-PLANT	REFRIGERATION	IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL	IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING - PIPEFITTING	IN-PLANT	IN-PLANT TRADES	TOTALS
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	83	318	67	575	83	60	97	31	16	110	62	71	62	68	116	12	531	-	305	2	30	3	109	7	136	-	279	3233
DURING PERIOD																												
New Registrations	12	70	10	53	13	17	28	1	2	34	19	1	6	24	24	13	131	35	33	-	7	-	4	-	13	-	62	610
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	42
Cancellations	5	25	7	31	1	-	6	4	-	3	9	-	8	-	10	2	45	-	5	-	1	-	7	-	8	-	6	183
Completions	3	27	18	48	3	-	9	2	-	1	9	-	6	-	10	7	80	-	28	-	3	-	8	-	2	-	43	307
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	42
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS END OF PERIOD	87	336	52	549	92	77	105	26	18	140	62	72	55	92	120	19	537	35	310	2	33	3	98	7	134	-	292	3353

TABLE 2

NEW REGISTRATIONS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS BY AREA
APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL	IN-PLANT	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	IN-PLANT	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT	IN-PLANT	M.V.R. BODY	M.V.R. B & T	M.V.R. MECHANICAL	OIL BURNER SERVICE	PLUMBING	IN-PLANT	REFRIGERATION	IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL	IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING - PIPEFITTING	IN-PLANT	IN-PLANT TRADES	TOTALS
NOVA SCOTIA																												
New Registrations	12	70	10	53	13	17	26	1	2	34	19	1	6	24	24	13	131	35	33	-	7	-	4	-	13	-	62	610
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	42
Cancellations	5	25	7	31	1	-	6	4	-	3	9	-	8	-	10	2	45	-	5	-	1	-	7	-	8	-	6	183
Completions	3	27	18	48	3	-	9	2	-	1	9	-	6	-	10	7	80	-	28	-	3	-	8	-	2	-	43	307
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	42
MAINLAND NOVA SCOTIA																												
New Registrations	9	47	9	50	8	3	26	1	-	21	16	1	6	9	17	9	111	35	21	-	7	-	3	-	13	-	-	422
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	42
Cancellations	5	23	5	25	1	-	4	-	-	3	5	-	4	-	6	-	35	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	124
Completions	3	25	4	42	3	-	8	1	-	1	9	-	3	-	7	6	64	-	25	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	43	256
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	42
CAPE BRETON																												
New Registrations	3	23	1	3	5	14	-	-	2	13	3	-	-	15	7	4	20	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	62	188
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellations	-	2	2	6	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	2	10	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	6	-	6	59
Completions	-	2	14	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	16	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	51
Transfers from Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act established the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 31, 1973

At the beginning of the period, 46 cases were being reviewed, while a total of 76 new cases involving 11,361 employees were considered at the officer level. Of this total, 59 cases were settled, three were withdrawn, two cases lapsed and 31 cases were still in process at the end of the period.

Two conciliation boards were appointed during the six month period; one case covering 193 employees was considered and settled and a second involving 400 employees was still in process on September 31, 1973.

Two industrial inquiry commissions, dealing with a group of 18 cases were established, the two commissions which encompassed 4,635 employees were both settled during the period.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Continued)

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - April 1, 1973 - September 31, 1973

The Labour Relations Board held 21 hearings and 18 meetings to review a total of 38 new cases, eleven cases had been pending at the beginning of the period. During the period, seventeen applications for certification were granted; five applications were dismissed, four were withdrawn. Two applications for Successor Rights were granted while one case was dismissed. The Board heard three applications for amendments to Board Orders which were also granted. Two applications for re-consideration of earlier Board Orders were dismissed and one application for consent under Section 22 (7) was granted. The Board found one violation in an instance where a party had failed to begin negotiations. Two applications for unfair labour practice were dismissed and another case withdrawn.

Eleven cases remained pending as of September 31, 1973.

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

OCTOBER 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

TABLE 3

	OCTOBER 1, 1972 DECEMBER 31, 1972		JANUARY 1, 1973 MARCH 31, 1973		APRIL 1, 1973 JUNE 30, 1973		JULY 1, 1973 SEPTEMBER 30, 1973	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	6	100.0	9	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	3,487	100.0	1,350	100.0	8,075	100.0	2,385	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	41,194	100.0	3,054	100.0	137,363	100.0	47,962	100.0
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	27.0	-	20.7	-	85.1	-	28.6	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	3	50.0	2	22.2	8	53.3	7	77.8
Job Security	-	-	4	44.4	3	20.0	1	11.1
Plant Administration	3	50.0	1	11.1	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union Organization & Security	-	-	-	-	1	6.7	-	-
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	11.1	1	6.7	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	-	-	2	13.3	1	11.1
Death of Co-Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delay in Conciliation Talks	-	-	1	11.1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	2	33.3	2	22.2	6	40.0	7	77.8
Size (Number of Workers)	2,707	77.6	47	3.5	5,315	65.8	2,227	93.4
Duration (Man-Days)	37,870	91.9	421	13.8	131,118	95.5	47,879	99.8
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	24.8	-	2.9	-	81.2	-	28.6	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	2	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0
Union Organization & Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	4	66.7	7	77.8	9	60.0	2	22.2
Size (Number of Workers)	780	22.4	1,303	96.5	2,760	34.2	158	6.6
Duration (Man-Days)	3,345	8.1	2,633	86.2	6,245	4.5	83	0.2
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	2.2	-	17.9	-	3.9	-	0.5	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	1	25.0	-	-	2	22.2	-	-
Job Security	-	-	4	57.1	3	33.3	1	50.0
Plant Administration	3	75.0	1	14.3	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union Organization & Security	-	-	-	-	1	11.1	-	-
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	14.3	1	11.1	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	-	-	2	22.3	1	50.0
Death of Co-Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delays in Conciliation Talks	-	-	1	14.3	-	-	-	-

* Construction Strike of 1973 is recorded as one strike, although eighteen construction trades were involved.

** The sharp rise in total number of workstoppages between April 1, 1973 and September 30, 1973 was largely a result of the expiration of most construction trade agreements at the end of April 1973. The failure to conclude new agreements caused the man-days lost per 10,000 worked to increase to 85.1 percent during the April 1, 1973 - June 30, 1973 period compared with the 20.7 percent reported in the previous reference period.

TABLE 4

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

	APRIL, 1973		MAY, 1973		JUNE, 1973	
	Cases	Number of Employees	Cases	Number of Employees	Cases	Number of Employees
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	46	6,279	58	9,582	48	6,007
New During Period	19	3,832	21	2,698	11	1,976
	65	10,111	79	12,280	59	7,983
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	-	-	1	193
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	18	4,635	-	-
Settled During Period	6	507	13	1,638	16	2,779
Lapsed During Period	1	22	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conciliation Terminated	-	-	-	-	1	25
Conciliation Denied	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Conciliation Commission	-	-	-	-	1	1,150
In process, End of Month	58	9,582	48	6,007	40	3,836
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	65	10,111	79	12,280	59	7,983
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	1	193
Settled During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	1	193
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSIONS						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	2	4,635
New During Period	-	-	18	4,635	-	-
Settled During Period	-	-	-	-	1	280
Industrial Inquiry Commission Terminated	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	18	4,635	1	4,355
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

TABLE 4 (Cont'd)

	JULY, 1973		AUGUST, 1973		SEPTEMBER, 1973	
	Cases	Number of Employees	Cases	Number of Employees	Cases	Number of Employees
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	40	3,836	45	4,578	37	3,246
New During Period	15	2,146	6	554	4	155
	55	3,972	51	5,132	41	3,401
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	1	400	-	-
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	1	120	-	-
Settled During Period	7	340	9	567	8	241
Lapsed During Period	-	-	1	5	-	-
Withdrawn During Period	3	66	-	-	-	-
Dismissed During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conciliation Terminated	-	-	1	34	2	82
Conciliation Denied	-	-	1	760	-	-
Referred to Conciliation Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	45	4,578	37	3,246	31	3,078
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	55	5,972	51	5,132	41	3,401
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	1	193	-	-	1	400
New During Period	-	-	1	400	-	-
Settled During Period	1	193	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	1	400	1	400
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSIONS						
In process, Beginning of Month	1	4,355	1	4,355	1	120
New During Period	-	-	1	120	-	-
Settled During	-	-	-	-	1	120
Industrial Inquiry Commission Terminated	-	-	1	4,355	-	-
In process, End of Month	1	4,355	1	120	-	-
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
APRIL		
Scotia Marine Products Limited	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union Local 9-856	40
Colchester-East Hants Amalgamated School Board	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1047	196
Municipal School Board of the County of Halifax	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1025	170
Texaco Canada Limited Halifax Refinery	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, Local 9-777	75
Isle Royale Beverages Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Local 596	7
McCully and Soy Company Limited	Canadian Labour Congress, Local 1619	19

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
MAY		
Kings County Hospital, Waterville, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1472	100
Anil Canada Limited East River, Nova Scotia	United Paperworkers International Local 434	230
Maritime Steel and Foundries Limited	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada Local 13	20
Sydney and Whitney Pier Bus Company Limited	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 230	28
Berwick Bakery	Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, Local 446	56
Steed and Evans Limtied	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	30
Amherst Daily News	Moncton Typographical Union, Local 636	14
General Instruments of Canada	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1852	1021
Town of Truro	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 734	44

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
MAY (Continued)		
Fred Pierce Limited of Sydney and Glace Bay	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association Local 56	3
Riversdale Lumber Company Truro, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Building Product Workers Local 299	60
MacAulay's Garage Baddeck, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Local 506	12
Steel City Sales Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Local 506	20
JUNE		
Canadian Keyes Fibre Company Limited and Minas Basin Power and Paper Company Limited	United Paperworkers'International Union, Locals 304, 576 and 583	285
Board of Commissioners of the Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Nurses' Staff Association of the Aberdeen Hospital	137
Canada Packers Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Local P268	38

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
JUNE (Continued)		
C&M Coach Lines Limited New Waterford, Nova Scotia	International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721	10
Producers Milk Products Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 927	20
Gordon Brothers Glace Bay	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Local 596	18
Hawker Industries Limited	United Steel Workers of America Local 1231	1489
Maritime Paper Products Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 927	115
Lord Nelson Hotel Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union Local 662	70
Kaiser Strontium Products Limited	United Steelworkers of America Local 7808	85
Maritime Co-op Services Barren Road, Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	16

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED
APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
JUNE (Continued)		
Eastern Bakeries Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	24
Ferguson Industries Limited Pictou, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America Local 4702	386
Town of Westville	Westville Police Association, Local 206 of the Police Association	3
Halliday Craftsmen Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Building Products Workers, Local 299	80
Pioneer Construction Company, Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Labourers' International Union, Local 1115	3
JULY		
City of Dartmouth	Dartmouth Fire Fighters Association, Local 1398	74
Board of Management - Ocean View Manor, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1245	130

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
JULY (Continued)		
Nova Scotia Government Employees' Association	Nova Scotia Government Employees' Association Staff Union	9
Versafood Services Limited, Ocean View Manor, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1245	15
L. E. Shaw Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 927	18
Management Labour Bureau of Nova Scotia	International Association of Painters and Allied Trades, Local 1439	90
Elm Construction Limited, Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local 1115	4
AUGUST		
Maritime Steel and Foundries Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 3172	110
The Town of Westville	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 281	8
Donald F. Burgess Sheet Metal Company, Bedford, Nova Scotia	Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local 409	4

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
AUGUST (Continued)		
Ben's Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, Local 446	88
Brink's Canada Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 927	11
The Town of Yarmouth	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 964	20
Avon Valley Greenhouses Limited	Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 927	80
Robb Engineering, Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 4122	140
Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 968 B	106
SEPTEMBER		
Aberdeen Hospital Commission, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 741	80

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
SEPTEMBER (Continued)		
Digby County Power Board	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1770	13
The County of Cape Breton	Cape Breton County Municipal Employees, Local 1545, C.U.P.E.	27
Paramount Theatre, New Waterford, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 848	7
Eastern Dairyfoods Co-op Limited, Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 1015	55
T. C. E. Rentals Limited, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local 615	4
Milne's I. G. A., Glace Bay, Nova Scotia	Canadian Food and Allied Workers, Local P-268	30
General Bakery Limited	Bakery and Confectionery Union Local 446	25

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

APRIL

Total Number of Meetings	5		
Total Number of Hearings	4		
Number of Cases Pending as of March 31, 1973		11	
New Cases During April, 1973		3	14
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			9
Application for Certification - granted		7	
Application for Certification - dismissed		1 *	
Application Under Successor Rights - granted		1	
Number of Applications Pending as of April 30, 1973			5

* This case resulted in two Board Orders.

MAY

Total Number of Hearings	3		
Total Number of Meetings	4		
Number of Cases Pending as of April 30, 1973		5	
New Cases During May, 1973		12	17
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			2
Applications for Certification - dismissed		1	
Unfair labour practice - dismissed		1	
Number of Applications Pending as of May 31, 1973			15

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES
APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

JUNE

Total Number of Hearings	5			
Total Number of Meetings	6			
Number of Cases Pending as of May 31, 1973			15	
New Cases During June, 1973			5	20
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			6	6
Application for Certification - granted			2	
Application for Certification - withdrawn			1	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - amended			1	
Application for Reconsideration of Board Order - dismissed			1	
Unfair labour practice - dismissed			1	
Number of Applications Pending as of June 30, 1973			14	14

JULY

Total Number of Hearings	3			
Total Number of Meetings	3			
Number of Cases Pending as of June 30, 1973			14	
New Cases During July, 1973			12	26
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			10	10
Application for Certification - granted	4			
Application for Certification - withdrawn	1			
Application for Amendment of Board Order - amended	1	1		
Application for Certification - dismissed	1			
Successor Rights - request of applicant granted	1	1		
Application for Consent Under Section 22 (7)- granted	2			
Number of Applications Pending as of July 31, 1973				17

[1] These applications were dealt with under one Board Order.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

AUGUST

Total Number of Hearings	4		
Number of Cases Pending as of July 31, 1973		17	
New Cases During August, 1973		4	21
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			8
Application for Certification - granted		2	
Application for Certification - dismissed		2	
Application for Certification - withdrawn		1	
Application for Reconsideration - dismissed		1	
Failure to Negotiate - violation found		1	
Successor Rights - dismissed		1	
Number of Applications Pending as of August 31, 1973			13

SEPTEMBER

Total Number of Hearings	2		
Number of Cases Pending as of August 31, 1973		13	
New Cases During Deptember, 1973		2	15
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			4
Application For Certification - granted		1	
Application For Certification - withdrawn		1	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - amended		1	
Unfair Labour Practice - withdrawn		1	
Number of Applications Pending as of September 30, 1973			11

SECTION 3

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour deals with minimum social standards which are legislated to protect the individual worker. Laws stipulating the minimum age for employment, minimum wages, hours of work, overtime pay, industrial standards, paid vacations, equal pay for equal work, maternity leave, holidays with pay and termination of employment are contained in the Nova Scotia Labour Standards Code, passed at the 1972 Session of the Legislature and proclaimed in effect as of February 1, 1973.

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, the Division ensures that the Code provisions are upheld. Where violations are found, the Division ensures that the necessary payments and adjustments are made.

During the period covering April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973, personal inspections of 454 firms, employing 2,150 male and 2,823 female workers, were made in the Division's efforts to enforce the Labour Standards Code.

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT

The Code stipulates that no person shall employ a child under 16 years of age in an industrial undertaking, the forest industry, garages and automobile service stations, hotels and restaurants, the operating of elevators, theaters, dance halls, shooting galleries, bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms or where the employment of a child under 16 years of age is prohibited by other laws. An example of the Construction Safety Act which requires employees in those parts of that industry covered by the Act to be 16 years of age.

In certain specified occupations, a child of 14 may be employed but the employment is subject to the restrictions that the employment may not be unwholesome, harmful to health, normal development, or such as to prejudice attendance at school or capacity to benefit from school instruction.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

In addition, the Code stipulates the number of hours and the period of time during the day in which work by a child between the ages of 14 and 16 can be performed.

Subject to any other act or regulations, the restrictions which would normally apply to a child under 16 years of age do not apply to an employer who employes members of his family.

MINIMUM WAGE

The Minimum Wage Board is authorized by the Code to make Orders fixing the minimum wage rates subject to the aporoval of the Governor-in-Council.

The General Minimum Wage Order, last revised on July 1, 1973, exempts farm labourers, domestic servants, trainees under Government sponsored and Government approved plans, persons for whom there are no special orders, persons employed at playgrounds or summer camps operated on a non-profit basis and insurance agents, real estate agents, automobile salesmen and salesmen other than those employed at the employer's actual place of business or where his hours are set and verifiable by the employer.

The Minimum Wage effective July 1, 1973 was $1.65 per hour for experienced adult workers with youths under 18 years of age and inexperienced workers received $1.40 as a minimum.

The Minimum Wage for Beauty Parlor employees effective July 1, 1973 was $.80 for the first three months, $1.10 for the second three months and $1.40 for the third three months.

These rates apply to a 48 hour work week; thereafter, overtime provisions take effect. All time during which an empoyee is required to wait for work on the employer's premises shall be counted as working time.

From April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973, the Labour Standards Division investigated a total of 412 complaints, 171 involving male employees and 241 females. At 214 establishments, violations under the Minimum Wage Legislation were discovered in 292 cases finding a total of $16,721.69 being collected in arrears.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

VACATION PAY

The Code requires every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay (four percent of gross earnings) for every person who has worked 90 percent of the working time during the year. With mutual agreement, the vacation period can be broken into two parts.

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to four percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who ceases to be employed in entitled to an amount equal to four percent during his period of employment.

A total of 1503 complaints, 725 from male employees and 778 female originated at 579 establishments, were handled under this section of the Labour Standards Code during this period. Discovery of violations in 1353 instances (90 percent of the total number of complaints) resulted in the recovery of arrears amounting to $41,607.02.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

The Code provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the construction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in the construction industry.

Following negotiations between the parties which have resulted in changes in wage rates and hours of work, a conference of representatives of employees and employers is called for the purpose of formulating and agreeing upon a new schedule of wage rates and hours of work normally in accordance with the collective agreement.

If the Minister is satisfied that the parties signing the schedule constitute a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may recommend to the Governor-in-Council the schedule be declared in full force and effective and binding on all employers and employees in the trade and in the area concerned.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

Excluded also are persons who have been offered reasonable alternate employment by the employer or who have reached retirement age according to the established practice of the employer. Employees in the construction industry are excluded from the requirements both to receive and give notice. Furthermore, regulations may exempt persons employed in any activity, business, work, trade, occupational profession or any part of these.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The Code forbids an employer to pay a female employee at a lesser rate of wages than a male employee for the same work performed in the same establishment, the performance of which requires equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which is performed under similar working conditions.

MATERNITY LEAVE

Employees who have been employed in Nova Scotia by the same employer for 12 months or longer are guaranteed 17 weeks of maternity leave and job security. Regulations may exempt employers from these provisions.

Upon production of a medical certificate specifying the expected date of delivery, a woman must be granted up to 11 weeks prenatal leave, which is to be extended to the actual day of delivery. Work is prohibited during the six weeks following delivery, or during a shorter period which in the opinion of a qualified medical practicioner is sufficient.

A woman's employment must not be terminated because of pregnancy. However, an employer may require an employee to go on maternity leave at any time when the duties of her position cannot be reasonably performed by a pregnant woman or the performance of her work is materially affected by the pregnancy. The employer may request a certificate specifying the estimated date of delivery.

Upon return from maternity leave, the employee must be permitted to resume work with no loss of seniority or benefits accrued to the commencement of the leave.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Five general holidays with pay are provided for. Presently included are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. The number of general holidays may be increased by regulation.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Code forbids an employer to discharge or layoff an employee who has been employed for three months or more without first giving notice, whether it be of individual or group termination.

In cases of individual termination, the notice period varies with the length of service.

less than two years - one week
two to five years - two weeks
five to ten years - four weeks
ten years or more - eight weeks

Notice of group termination must be given to each employee affected where ten or more employees are to be discharged or laid off within a period of four weeks or less. The Minister must be informed in writing of any group notice. The notice period varies with the number of employees being discharged.

10 to 99 - eight weeks
100 to 299 - twelve weeks
300 or more - sixteen weeks

An employee employed for three months or more must also give his employer one week's notice before quitting the job.

An employer may terminate an employee's employment immediately upon giving notice if he pays wages in lieu of notice. This pay must be equivalent to the amount the employee would have earned at his regular rate in a normal non-overtime week during the required notice period.

The requirement to give notice does not apply where the employee has been guilty of wilful misconduct or disobedient or wilful neglect of duty that has been condoned by the employer.

Persons employed for a definite term or task for a period of less than 12 months are not entitled to notice. However, if the person continues to be employed for three or more months after the completion of his term or task, he is to be considered a regular employee and therefore entitled to notice. His period of employment is deemed to begin at the commencement of the term or task.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

Under the Industrial Standards provisions of the Code, Schedules are presently in effect covering the following trades:

Halifax-Dartmouth
Labourers; Painters; Sheet Metal Workers; Electricians; Plasterers; Plumbers and Steamfitters; Bricklayers, Masons and Tile Setters; and Carpenters.

Sydney:
Carpenters; Bricklayers and Plasterers; Electricians; and Labourers

During the period April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973, the number of complaints and violations decreased quite significantly from the previous six month period ending March 31, 1973. Sixteen complaints involving ten establishments were investigated, eight violations were recorded resulting in a total of $822.25 being collected in arrears.

HOURS OF WORK

The Hours of Labour provisions of the code apply to all employees except domestic servants employed in a private home, professionals as named in the regulations, persons engaged in work on a farm, real estate salesmen, automobile salesmen, or as salesmen other than route salesmen, and employees on fishing vessels. The Code provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days. However, the Minimum Wage Board may limit or set, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, hours of work.

OVERTIME

The General Minimum Wage Order provides that an overtime rate of time and one-half the minimum wage be paid for hours worked in excess of 48 hours in a week. Special provisions are made for employees in the transport industry who are required to be away from their home base overnight, for employees in the road building and heavy construction industry, for employees working in service stations during the "open weeks" and persons employed as watchmen, janitors, building superintendents and ambulance drivers.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY LEGISLATION

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

	APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	81	33	135	58	86	27
Number	124	53	198	68	354	54
Male	61	26	109	39	172	34
Female	63	27	89	29	182	20
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	19	18	34	29	29	14
Male	12	10	22	14	19	7
Female	7	8	12	15	10	7
VIOLATIONS						
Number	105	35	164	39	325	40
Male	49	16	87	25	153	27
Female	56	19	77	14	172	13
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$2,953.95	$1,413.81	$8,266.41	$7,096.61	$5,939.87	$1,241.29

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY LEGISLATION

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	99	29	92	34	86	33
Number	289	131	250	53	288	53
Male	118	23	145	22	120	27
Female	171	108	105	31	168	26
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	32	23	19	15	17	21
Male	16	9	10	8	12	13
Female	16	14	9	7	5	8
VIOLATIONS						
Number	257	108	231	38	271	32
Male	102	14	135	14	108	14
Female	155	94	96	24	163	18
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$7,526.32	$3,291.58	$10,766.22	$1,977.11	$6,154.25	$1,701.29

TABLE 3

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

MONTH	FIRMS	COMPLAINTS	NO VIOLATIONS	VIOLATIONS & ARREARS COLLECTED	
		NO.	NO.	NO.	AMOUNT
April	4	7	3	4	$516.40
May	3	6	4	2	$257.20
June	1	1	-	1	$ 14.25
July	1	1	1	-	-
August	1	1	-	1	$ 34.40
September	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	16	8	8	$822.25

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants, industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practice. The Codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

STEAM BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

This Act is designed to regulate the design, construction, installation, inspection and repair of equipment within the scope of the Act.

Steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants are inspected periodically for any existing dangerous conditions and to check on the progress of corrision and other factors which tend to forecast the useful life and safety of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

Inspectors under the Act are required to follow-up the recommendations issued, supervise repairs, advise regarding the care and operation of equipment, and when necessary, follow-up the reports of insurance companies authorized to do boiler insurance business in the Province of Nova Scotia

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (Continued)

Equipment subject to the Act and Regulations must be constructed from plans that have been approved and registered in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Inspections of construction of equipment manufactured in Nova Scotia are carried out by the Department of Labour inspectors; equipment manufactured outside Nova Scotia and for use in the Province is subject to inspection by a recognized authority in the United States and Canada and is acceptable to the Department by forwarding an affidavit.

The Act further provides for the certification of welders employed in the manufacture or repair of steam boilers and pressure vessels.

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refrigeration plants and hoisting plants. The day to day operations related to the administration of the Act are carried out by full-time staff. A Board of Examiners reviews and assesses all applications and examinations of persons seeking certification under the provisions of the Act.

ELEVATORS AND LIFTS ACT

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing and operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevators and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department of Labour for approval and registration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (Continued)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

The scope of the Act generally embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

The Construction Safety Act covers any place where the building, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, re-construction, demolition or excavation of any building, structure, road, bridge, pipeline, wharf or marine structure, excavation or tunnel is being carried on.

Overall responsibility for safe working conditions on a construction project rests with the constructor. The term "constructor" means (i) a person who contracts with any person to undertake all the work on a project, or (ii) an owner who contracts with more than one person for the work, or a part thereof, on a project, or undertakes all or part of the work on a project himself.

The sub-contractor, in turn, is required to take every reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of all persons on the parts of the project under his direct control. This obligation also extends to every person who has contracted to do work for a sub-contractor.

The individual worker is also required to assume some responsibility for on-the-job safety. Any person on a construction project who, by his conduct, wilful endangers his own safety or that of others or who fails to use or wear the protection devices or clothing provided by the constructor is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.

BOILER INSPECTION AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

General Inspections	159
External Inspections	76
Inspections of New Installations	293
Refrigeration Plants	3
Plant Inspections	327
Shop Inspections for New Construction	10
Hydrostatic Tests	64
Condemned Boilers	0
Piping	63
Survey and Registration of Drawings	131
X-Rays	5990
Welding Procedures	9
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	991
Accident Investigations	0
Safety Valve Inspections	22
Welders Tested	645

TABLE 10

ENGINE OEPRATORS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

Applications Received	238
Applications Approved	218
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	4
Appeared for Examination	272
Passed Examination	147
Original Certificates Issued	100
Raised Certificates Issued	45
Provisional Certificates Issued	2
Valid 1973 Certificates	2453
Certificates Cancelled	17

PLANT REGISTRATIONS CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	1
Applications Approved	1
Original Certificates Issued	1
Plants Re-registered	1
Total Registered Plants	462

ELEVATORS AND LIFTS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

Annual Inspections - Department	584
Annual Inspections - Insurer	50
Inspections - New Installations	81
Inspections - Major Alterations	3
Plans submitted - New Installations	12
Plans submitted - Major Alterations	2
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Etc.)	21
Equipment Removed from Service	3
Accidents Reported	2
Contractors Registered	1
Certificates of Competency Issued	0
Equipment licensed to date	1138

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

General Inspections	970
Re-Inspections	22
Field Interviews	72
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	182
TOTAL	1246

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT:

Certificates for Employment of Youths and Young Girls	0
Dismissal of Employees	0
Sanitation	21
Ventilation	18
Lighting	9
Machine Guarding	121
Personal Protective Equipment	34
Occupational Health Hazards	0
First Aid Facilities	3
Housekeeping	113
Fire Protection	48
Electrical	63
Miscellaneous	73
TOTAL	503

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

Project - General Contractor	914
Project - Sub-Contractor	417
Visit - General Contractor	902
Visit - Sub-Contractor	492
Visit - Other	149
Accident Investigation	77
Directions Issued	719

PART II

LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS

SECTION 1

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES[1]

On the beginning of October 1973, the population of Canada was estimated at 22,207,000, 1.4 percent greater than the figure for the same month in the preceding year. The population growth rate for the period was slightly higher than the 1.2 percent rate reported for the same time span ending in March 1973.

For the Atlantic Region, the population growth rate for the year October 1, 1972 to October 1, 1973 was 1.2 percent or an absolute increase of 24,000 persons, indicating a slower rate of growth than the national average of 1.4 percent for the same period.

The population for Nova Scotia stood at 808,000 on October 1, 1973 reflecting an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent. The population for the province in October 1, 1972 was estimated at 798,000 persons. Of the four Atlantic Provinces, New Brunswick reported the larger relative population increase which also equalled the national increase of 1.4 percent. Newfoundland with a population of 540,000 reported the smallest annual growth rate of 0.8 percent. The population of Prince Edward Island grew 0.9 percent from October 1, 1972 to October 1, 1973, nearly 50.0 percent less than the growth rate reported on April 1, 1973.

[1] The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of these estimates. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well as immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data on the movement of families receiving family allowances.

TABLE 14

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES [1]

(000's)

AREA	JANUARY 1971	APRIL 1971	OCTOBER 1971	JANUARY 1972	APRIL 1972	OCTOBER 1972	JANUARY 1973	APRIL 1973	OCTOBER 1973
CANADA	21,465	21,523	21,668	21,731	21,788	21,912	21,984	22,047	22,207
Atlantic Region	2,045	2,053	2,067	2,073	2,078	2,094	2,101	2,108	2,118
Nova Scotia	785	788	791	793	793	798	802	803	808
New Brunswick	630	633	638	640	642	646	648	651	655
Newfoundland	519	521	526	528	530	536	537	539	540
Prince Edward Island	111	111	112	112	113	114	114	115	115

[1] Figures are estimated as of the first of each month.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA [1]

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973

The Industrial Composite of Average Weekly Earnings for Nova Scotia continued to reflect the trend of rapidly rising earnings relative to increases displayed by Canada as a whole during the current reference period. While the provincial average increased 6.6 percent from $131.27 in April 1973 to $139.97 in September 1973, the national average increased 3.9 percent from $157.68 in April 1973 to $163.78 in September 1973. A year-over-year comparsion suggests an even more dramatic increase in average weekly earnings for Nova Scotia as opposed to earnings at the national level. The provincial average annual earnings figure climbed 6.6 percent in September 1973, almost double the 3.9 percent increase experienced by all Canadians.

Since the Nova Scotian average weekly earnings figure continued to climb at a faster rate than the average for Canada, the disparity in income levels between the two statistics was narrowed. In April 1973, the Nova Scotia average expressed as a proportion of the national average was 83.3 percent while the same aggregate figure for the province had increased to 85.5 percent in September 1973.

As rather significant changes were recorded in most industry earnings figures from April 1973 to September 1973, the Construction Industry as in the previous six-month period reported the largest earnings increase of 16.8 percent. The average weekly earnings figure in September 1973 was $197.60 compared to $169.23 reported in April of the same year, and 19.4 percent above the $165.45 received by workers in September 1972.

The Mining Industry, which has experienced quite noticeable earnings increases the last reference period, increased its average weekly earnings figure by 13.0 percent in September 1973 from April 1973. A year-over-year comparsion indicated that earnings' in the industry rose 30.0 percent from $142.36 in September 1972 to $185.10 in September 1973. In contrast, average weekly earnings for Canada experienced a more moderate annual increase of 11.9 percent.

[1] Note that the figures on average wages and salaries, as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages, hours worked and employment indexes, relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES ANE EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

Average Weekly Earnings in Nova Scotia experienced rather substantial gains in the Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities industries during the six-month period, reporting a 8.4 percent increase from $144.30 in April to $156.24 in September. Changes in the Canadian average amounted to 3.0 percent for the same period. However, the Canadian average weekly earnings figure in September revealed a 17.0 percent earnings differential above the provincial figure of $156.42 per week.

Both Canada and Nova Scotia exhibited similar rates of increases of 2.7 percent in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries over the six-month period ending September 30, 1973. However, Nova Scotia average weekly earnings experienced increasing rates of increments in proportion to gains in earnings displayed by Canada where average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia reported an annual 12.6 percent increase compared with the 10.1 percent demonstrated by Canada.

A less noticeable increase occurred in average weekly earnings data in the Manufacturing sector for Nova Scotia where earnings for the six-month period rose 3.5 percent (from $137.97 in April 1973 to $142.85 in September 1973) only slightly less than the percentage increase reported for Canada as a whole. However, national earnings in September 1973 stood at an average of $171.00 per week, approximately 20 percent above the figure for Nova Scotia during the same period.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings in the Trade industry increased at more than double the national average for the six-month reference period while an almost similar ratio existed for earnings increases on an annual basis. In absolute terms, average weekly earnings for Nova Scotia and Canada stood at $115.22 and $128.02 on September 1973.

Of particular interest is the fact that the Service industry reported the lowest average weekly earnings percentage increase of all major industries over the twelve month period. A four percent increase was revealed in Nova Scotia compared with a 7.2 percentage increase for Canada. Provincial earnings in the industry actually reported an absolute decrease of $3.14 per week between April 1973 and September 1973. Average industrial earnings for Nova Scotia were reported at $84.57 per week in September 1973.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

"MONEY" WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973

The price index is used to deflate actual wages or earnings so that their true purchasing value is shown in terms of a particular base, in this case, the purchasing power of the 1961 dollar. The graph on money wages and real wages in Halifax indicates that although on the surface actual earnings increased from $134.07 in April 1973 to $142.37 in September 1973 (a 6.2 percent increase) in fact the real income changed from $97.58 on April 1973 to $99.28 on September 1973 (a 1.7 percent rise).

EMPLOYMENT - April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973

Between the six month reference period, employment in Nova Scotia's Mining industry continued to record noticeable declines (the index lowered 2.3 percent from April's index of 57.6 to 56.3 in September). The year-over-year comparsion illustrates the trend of decreasing job opportunities to an even greater extent where employment was reduced by approximately 9.2 percent. This movement contrasts sharply with the employment shift evidenced by the Canadian index which reflected little or no change over the six-month period ending September 1973. On the other hand, Canada actually increased total employment in the mining industry by 4.3 percent over the year.

A review of employment shifts by industry indicates that the Manufacturing industry in Nova Scotia experienced the largest employment increase of 18.5 percent over the year ending September 30, 1973. The greater portion of employment growth occurred within the Durable Goods sector where the index increased from 92.9 in September 1972 to 126.6 in September 1973, (a 36.6 percent change). Canada exhibited a rather moderate employment increase of 4.3 percent during the one year term.

The Construction industry in Nova Scotia witnessed a 13.2 percent annual increase in total employment while employment during the six-month period ending September 30, 1973 saw a seasonal up-swing of 36.2 percent. This dramatic provincial increase was in step with the national percentage increase of 24.6 percent for the summer construction period.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

In the Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities sector, there were only negligible changes evident during the period September 1972 to September 1973. The provincial increase in employment was only 0.5 percent while the Canadian average jumped 4.4 percent. A review of changes over the six-month period indicated that Nova Scotia which reported an eight percent employment rise almost doubled the 4.7 percent increase displayed by the rest of Canada.

In the Trade industry, Nova Scotia again doubled the employment percentage increase exhibited by Canada between April and September of 1973 (a 6.4 percent increase for Nova Scotia as opposed to the 3.4 percent increase for Canada). Within Nova Scotia, the greater portion of employment activity occurred in the Retail Trade sector.

Employment increases in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry in Nova Scotia fell slightly behind the number of new job holders reported for Canada both over the six-month and one year period ending September 1973. The average employment increase for Nova Scotia was a moderate 3.2 percent rise during the six-month period ending September 1973, varying little below the national average of 4.0 percent.

The Service industry in Nova Scotia continued to be a lucrative area for employment opportunities reporting a very substantial 22.7 percent rise between April 1973 and September 1973. The provincial employment index jumped to 249.7 in September from the 203.5 203.5 reported in April 1973. A substantial portion of this increase was accounted for by the seasonal nature of many job openings in the industry. The annual average increase stood at 12.9 percent. Quite generally, employment in all sectors experienced healthy gains during the six-month period ending in September, increasing 10.8 percent since April 1973 as signalled by the Industrial Composite.

Over the long run period, the downward trend in number of hours worked per week continues to prevail for both Nova Scotia and Canada. However, reviewing data for current reference period for Nova Scotia, average weekly hours continue to be heavily influenced by seasonal factors, especially in the Construction industry. Between April 1973 and September 1973, average weekly jours increased from 37.0 hours to 43.3 hours per week in the industry. At the national level, average weekly hours jumped from 38.0 in April 1973 to 41.8 per week in September of the same year.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA (Continued)

On the other hand, the opposite shift in the average number of hours worked per week occurred in Manufacturing. Average weekly hours in Nova Scotia decreased slightly from 39.6 in April to 39.2 in September. In contrast, Canada revealed a similar minor change in average weekly yours seeing an increase from 39.6 in April to 40.0 in September.

Average weekly earnings as did average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia continued to reflect improvement toward the removal of disparity between provincial and national earnings. Between April and September, average hourly earnings in Nova Scotia in the Manufacturing industry rose 5.0 percent while hourly earnings for Canada increased 3.7 percent. From September 1972 to September 1973, Nova Scotia workers in the same industry received approximately 15 percent more in earnings while all Canadians earned an average annual increase of 9.5 percent. Within the manufacturing industry, Nova Scotians reported the largest average hourly increases of 17.2 percent in Shipbuilding and Repair between April and September. In contrase, the average Canadian worker in the Transportation Equipment sector was the recepient of the largest percentage increase of 7.5 percent.

During the six-month period, average hourly earnings in the Construction industry for Nova Scotia and Canada were somewhat lower than reported in the Manufacturing industry. Average hourly earnings in Nova Scotia increased approximately 2.4 percent while average earnings at the national level rose 2.1 percent. Within the industry, the General Contractors group experienced the largest percentage increments of 7.1 percent and 5.0 percent for Nova Scotia and Canada.

TABLE 15

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973 [1]

INDUSTRY	CANADA				NOVA SCOTIA			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
Mining, Including Milling	208.37	208.96	191.86	214.78	163.80	160.90	142.36	185.10
Manufacturing	165.09	165.10	160.09	171.00	137.97	140.41	129.85	142.85
Durable Goods	176.91	176.93	173.74	186.86	143.24	154.70	135.98	158.18
Non-Durable Goods	153.37	153.55	147.27	155.24	133.91	129.71	126.20	131.33
Food and Beverages	150.79	150.62	139.50	149.89	113.09	109.05	104.99	106.47
Fish Products	107.93	108.19	99.55	105.26	102.44	94.01	94.53	95.64
Iron and Steel Mills	207.09	208.06	203.33	209.73	166.00	186.08	153.36	180.41
Shipbuilding and Repairing	173.96	182.26	171.20	186.80	148.21	166.36	152.56	180.21
Construction	217.81	229.68	222.26	238.85	169.23	178.93	165.45	197.60
Building	214.58	227.07	218.86	235.82	165.89	187.19	172.51	199.47
General Contractors	207.47	220.23	209.11	226.94	161.36	185.63	161.53	191.74
Engineering	225.00	234.35	228.41	224.40	176.76	167.52	154.74	194.73
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	177.70	173.44	168.96	183.06	144.30	151.01	139.04	156.42
Water Transport and Services	200.35	199.63	180.16	205.39	124.21	164.66	118.14	150.58
Communication	167.98	170.14	161.57	171.26	149.91	155.52	142.87	158.07
Electric Power, Gas and Water	212.54	209.74	202.83	216.03	184.87	189.10	171.77	191.05
Trade	125.24	130.24	118.61	128.02	109.56	117.27	102.21	115.22
Wholesale Trade	159.97	162.69	153.28	164.46	139.92	145.33	131.59	145.81
Retail Trade	108.33	113.75	101.97	110.41	98.55	106.55	91.59	104.18
Food Stores	109.17	117.97	103.97	114.12	77.48	89.29	75.97	81.32
Department Stores	94.43	99.23	88.04	97.10	107.90	107.84	77.15	111.66
Automotive Stores	151.12	155.13	143.81	151.26	145.01	150.38	141.23	151.13
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	152.09	151.89	141.76	156.03	136.57	136.21	124.53	140.26
Service	113.83	116.23	106.14	113.81	87.71	87.06	81.34	84.57
Personal Services	81.83	84.78	79.37	81.88	70.05	71.15	64.61	67.71
Industrial Composite	157.68	159.62	152.38	163.78	131.27	135.38	124.16	139.97

[1] All figures for Wages, Salaries and Employment in the following tables relate to larger firms only, i.e. ones with 20 or more employees.

CHART 1
LARGER FIRM DATA

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

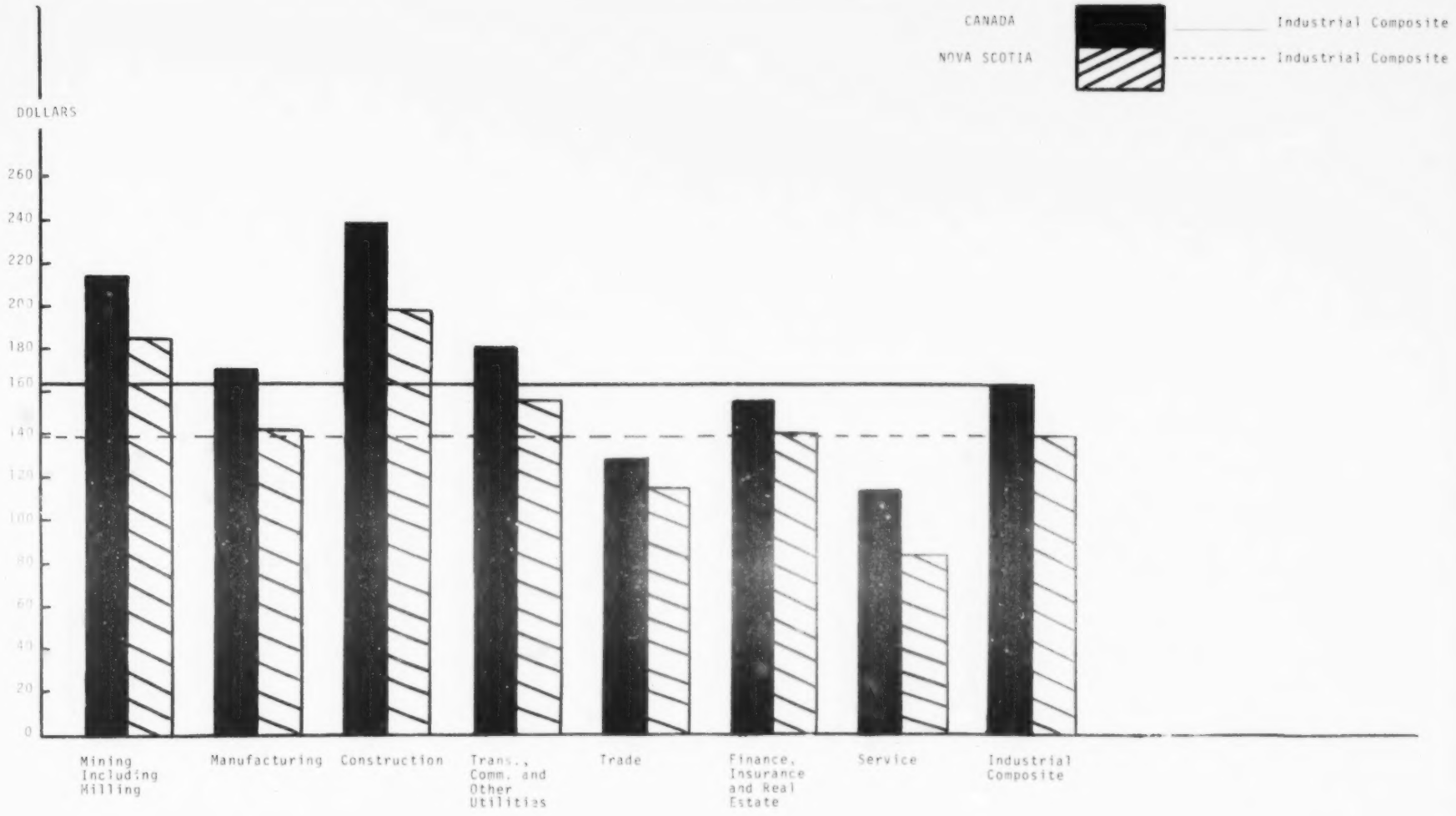
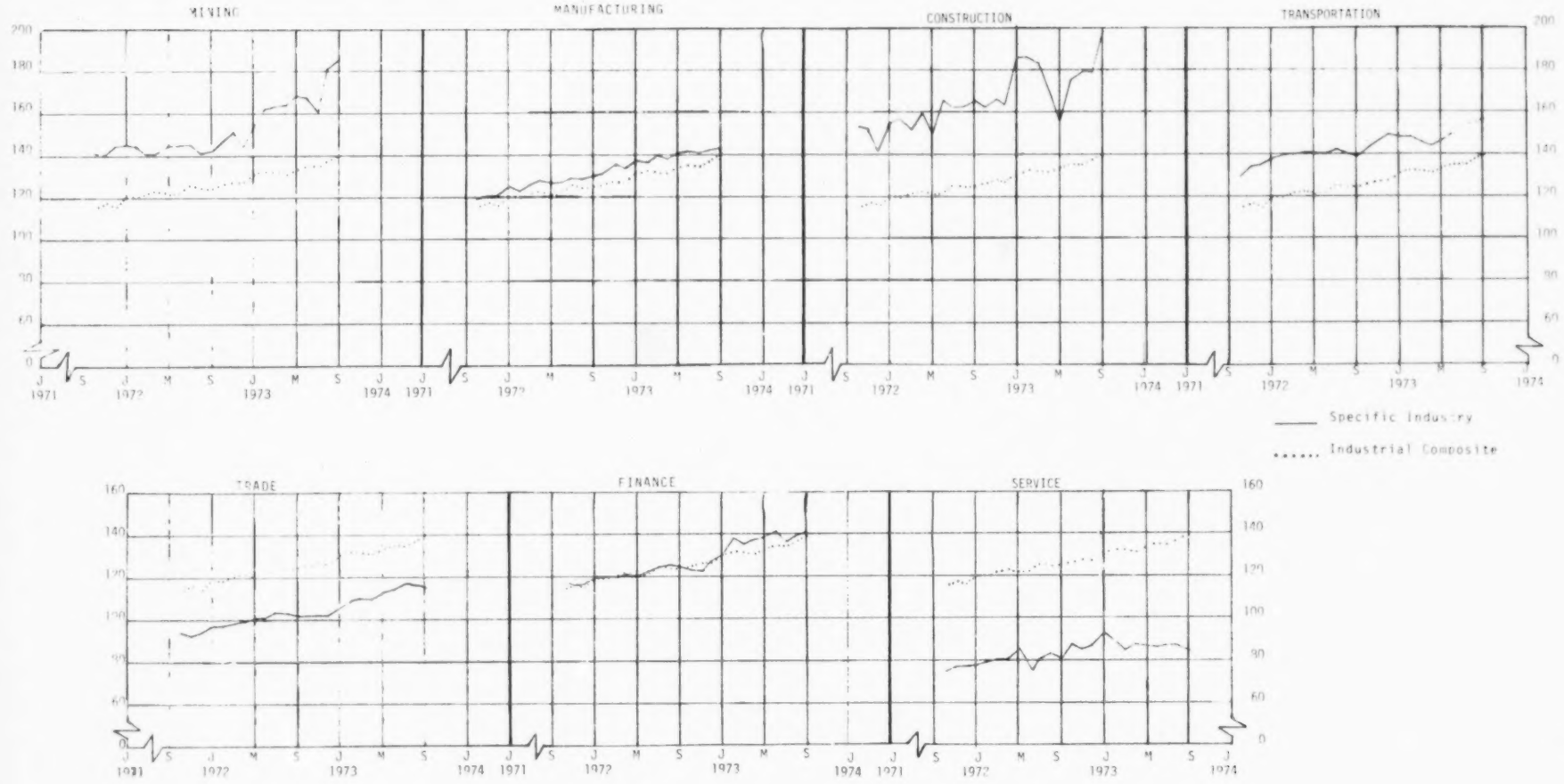


CHART 2
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE EARNINGS TRENDS, BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
OCTOBER 1, 1971 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973



AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
Mining, Including Milling	40.6	40.3	40.1	40.8	4.77	4.77	4.42	4.91
Manufacturing	39.6	38.7	40.7	40.0	3.79	3.85	3.59	3.93
Durable Goods	40.3	39.0	41.3	40.9	4.07	4.16	3.90	4.31
Non-Durable Goods	38.9	38.4	40.1	39.1	3.49	3.51	3.28	3.51
Food and Beverages	38.6	39.0	39.7	38.9	3.50	3.48	3.16	3.48
Fish Products	38.2	37.9	37.4	35.3	2.45	2.61	2.40	2.56
Primary Metals	40.8	39.8	40.6	40.0	4.55	4.67	4.44	4.81
Iron and Steel Mills	40.7	39.6	40.2	39.0	4.86	4.95	4.83	5.11
Transportation Equipment	40.8	36.8	42.1	42.3	4.54	4.54	4.36	4.88
Shipbuilding & Repairing	39.0	39.5	40.7	40.5	4.35	4.48	4.13	4.55
Construction	38.0	40.9	42.2	41.8	5.65	5.28	5.24	5.77
Building	36.8	38.6	39.8	39.7	5.77	5.83	5.47	6.01
General Contractors	36.6	39.0	40.3	39.5	5.45	5.51	5.08	5.72
Engineering	41.0	46.5	46.4	45.6	5.42	5.18	4.90	5.40

TABLE 17 - LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOT

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
Mining, Including Milling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39.6	38.8	40.4	39.2	3.19	3.31	2.91	3.35
Durable Goods	39.8	39.9	40.1	41.0	3.36	3.66	3.06	3.68
Non-Durable Goods	39.5	37.8	40.5	37.6	3.03	2.99	2.81	3.05
Food and Beverages	39.2	36.9	40.4	36.3	2.54	2.53	2.30	2.49
Fish Products	39.1	35.4	38.9	34.4	2.39	2.34	2.20	2.35
Primary Metals	39.7	39.9	31.9	38.9	4.03	4.46	3.30	4.41
Iron & Steel Mills	39.7	39.9	31.7	38.9	4.03	4.46	3.29	4.41
Transportation Equipment	39.0	39.2	40.7	41.4	3.71	3.99	3.64	4.11
Shipbuilding & Repairing	39.7	40.6	41.1	42.7	3.60	4.02	3.62	4.22
Construction	37.0	41.5	40.6	43.3	4.49	4.30	3.99	4.60
Building	34.3	39.2	38.8	40.0	4.74	4.85	4.37	5.07
General Contractors	34.4	40.9	39.0	40.3	4.49	4.65	4.01	4.81
Engineering	43.3	44.3	43.1	48.1	4.03	3.69	3.50	4.05

TABLE 18

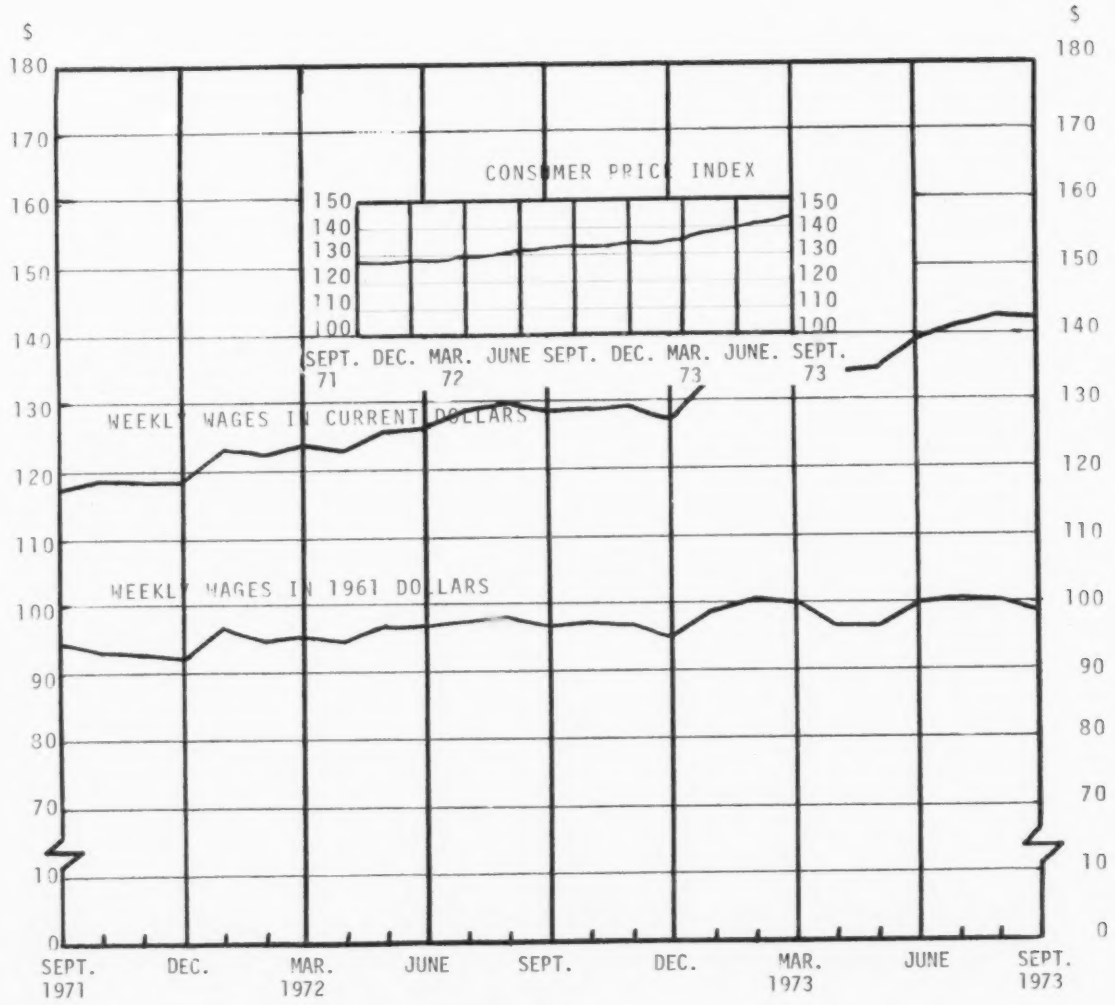
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	158.55	163.68	153.48	166.22	3.63	3.78	3.47	3.85
Non-Durable Goods	152.01	149.71	143.31	148.54	3.42	3.31	2.20	3.34
Construction	174.40	196.92	183.19	205.02	4.84	4.76	4.55	5.04
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	149.03	158.81	143.11	157.88	-	-	-	-
Trade	113.66	121.33	103.62	119.08	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	142.49	140.04	130.55	143.46	-	-	-	-
Service	91.67	94.69	86.84	89.98	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	134.07	141.55	128.60	142.37	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	141.23	153.34	116.61	156.92	3.39	3.64	2.39	3.69
Durable Goods	142.44	158.04	109.93	159.07	3.44	3.72	2.18	3.78
Trade	98.69	109.09	92.34	103.91	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	137.78	145.45	121.28	153.15	-	-	-	-
NEW GLASGOW								
Industrial Composite	144.82	149.86	143.14	154.03	-	-	-	-
AMHERST								
Industrial Composite	125.07	128.26	118.41	132.29	-	-	-	-
TRURO								
Industrial Composite	107.16	114.39	102.56	114.82	-	-	-	-
YARMOUTH								
Industrial Composite	101.73	97.51	90.48	100.17	-	-	-	-

CHART 3 LARGER FIRM DATA

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX
April 1, 1973 - September 30, 1973*
(1961=100)



* August and September are advance figures.

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 10
LARGER FIRM DATA

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

(1961=100)

	CANADA				NOVA SCOTIA			
	EMPLOYMENT INDEXES				EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
Mining, Including Milling	106.6	114.8	111.9	111.2	57.6	56.0	62.0	56.3
Manufacturing	127.7	131.5	127.3	132.8	131.4	142.3	119.5	141.6
Durable Goods	141.9	145.2	137.9	147.9	119.3	127.0	92.9	126.6
Non-Durable Goods	116.2	120.3	118.6	120.6	142.7	156.4	144.0	155.5
Food and Beverages	104.3	118.6	117.8	118.7	105.7	125.3	116.9	124.1
Fish Products	117.1	207.5	171.6	183.6	119.2	148.6	128.0	135.4
Primary Metal Industries	128.4	135.4	125.9	134.4	107.5	114.8	26.9	116.9
Iron and Steel Mills	135.8	150.6	134.4	148.9	108.7	116.1	26.9	118.2
Transportation Equipment	164.2	165.5	156.3	169.7	116.0	126.4	106.7	121.1
Shipbuilding and Repairing	118.0	106.6	113.9	107.5	121.2	132.4	122.4	122.2
Construction	100.2	122.0	123.0	124.8	83.2	107.1	112.1	126.9
Building	110.0	124.9	125.6	128.4	80.6	86.8	94.4	107.1
General Contractors	86.9	102.3	103.8	105.8	50.1	69.8	63.8	78.1
Engineering	83.6	117.2	118.6	118.8	89.9	158.3	156.6	176.7
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	117.3	123.4	117.6	122.8	94.9	104.7	102.0	102.5
Transportation	108.6	114.3	112.3	114.3	81.4	92.6	91.1	91.4
Water Transport and Services	95.4	104.4	102.7	101.7	48.6	55.5	46.5	55.0
Railway Transport	81.5	87.3	86.7	86.1	84.3	93.8	90.9	90.2
Communication	138.2	144.6	136.6	143.5	135.2	141.8	132.8	136.4
Electric Power, Gas and Water	125.9	133.9	111.9	132.2	106.9	114.0	114.1	112.0
Trade	151.9	151.1	147.3	157.1	131.5	131.8	132.2	140.0
Wholesale Trade	142.0	144.9	136.4	146.2	122.6	127.7	123.0	130.2
Retail Trade	157.2	154.4	153.3	163.0	135.0	133.5	135.9	143.9
Food Stores	156.6	151.4	150.8	159.3	159.6	148.1	135.0	163.5
Department Stores	151.4	146.7	150.7	156.3	87.7	89.7	110.7	101.9
Automotive Stores	171.2	170.5	159.0	176.1	137.9	140.8	128.6	142.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	153.3	159.4	149.7	159.5	157.1	162.4	154.3	162.1
Service	199.6	215.1	199.3	212.0	203.5	252.8	221.2	249.7
Personal Services	177.2	190.6	179.2	192.6	198.3	256.2	216.9	254.1
Industrial Composite	132.4	138.8	133.5	140.0	116.1	126.7	118.2	128.6

CHART 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
(1961=100)
OCTOBER 1, 1971 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

———— Canada
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Nova Scotia

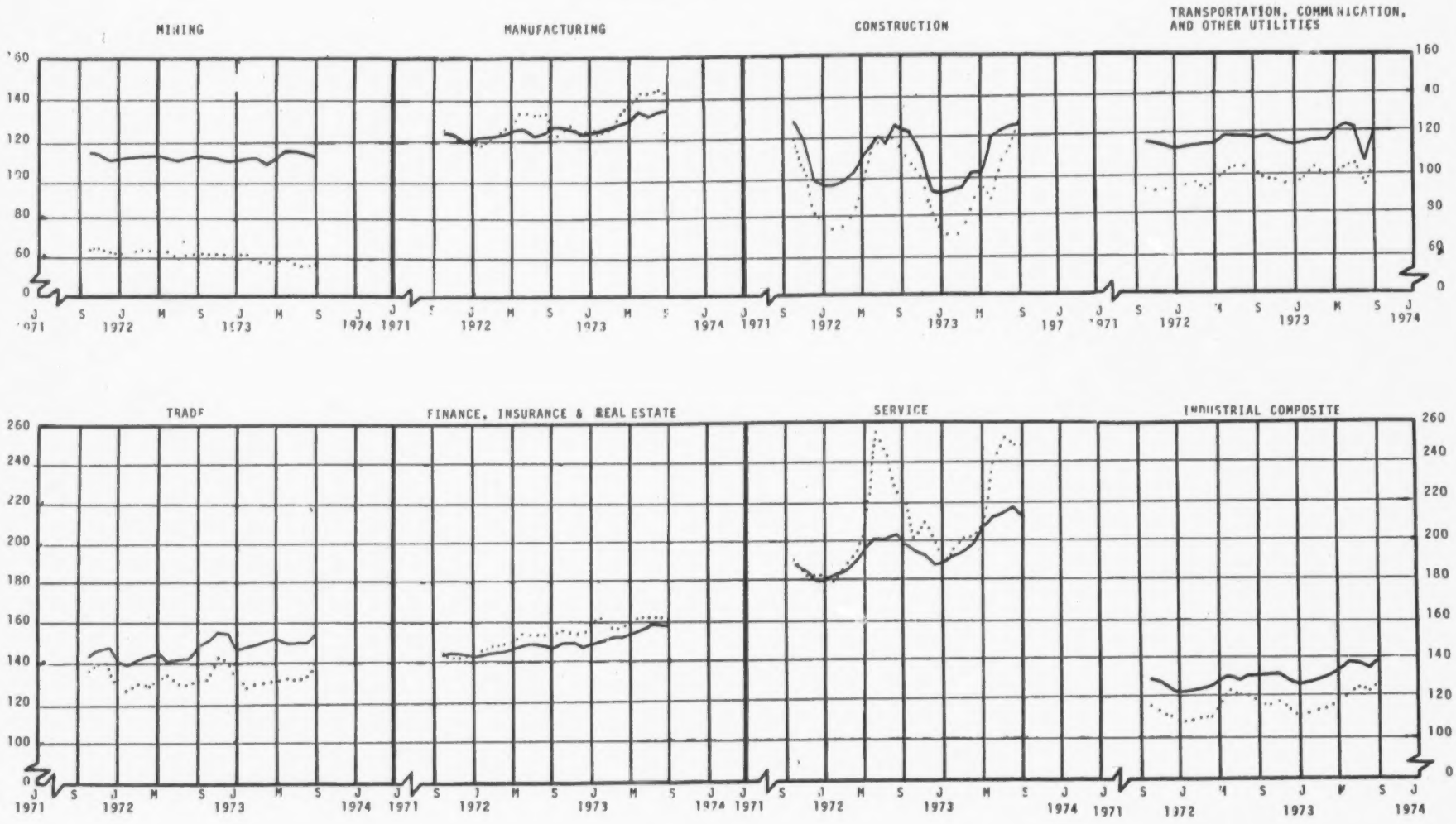


TABLE 20
LARGER FIRM DATA

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

(1961=100)

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	APRIL 1973	JULY 1973	SEPTEMBER 1972	SEPTEMBER 1973
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	103.1	111.1	104.4	113.7
Non-Durable Goods	110.6	118.7	107.6	119.3
Construction	98.2	103.8	116.2	135.6
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	104.6	113.6	101.9	110.4
Trade	124.2	122.5	127.2	129.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	192.7	198.6	183.0	197.9
Service	202.2	225.6	194.0	226.2
Industrial Composite	124.7	131.8	125.3	136.1
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	133.6	151.9	65.4	144.9
Durable Goods	139.4	153.4	55.4	147.1
Trade	125.5	129.2	125.2	141.3
Industrial Composite	93.4	101.1	76.8	101.3
NEW GLASGOW				
Industrial Composite	168.8	164.8	149.7	165.4
AMHERST				
Industrial Composite	105.9	122.1	108.6	124.4
TRURO				
Industrial Composite	162.1	176.9	161.9	175.3
YARMOUTH				
Industrial Composite	94.8	112.8	110.1	106.8

SECTION III

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights into line with more current family spending characteristics.

In January, 1969, subsequent Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published on a time reference base 1961=100, instead of the 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion did not later the movements of consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada) policy of comsumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index related to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic necessities, but also includes a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (Continued)

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENT - (Halifax) April 1973 - September 1973.

During the current reference period, prices in the all items index surpassed all previous price increases reported throughout 1972. The average all-items price increase amounted to a moderate 3.7 percent in 1972 while the current spiralling price trend rose more than 4.3 percent between April 1973 and September 1973. It is also interesting to note that the consumer price index increased a surprising 6.5 percent during the first nine months of 1973. A review of price increases according to the respective price components indicates that the most rapidly rising prices occurred in the Food index, not only in Halifax but all other regional cities.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices as between the cities. That is, they do not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than another.

All regional cities continued to show significant increases in their price indexes during the six month period. Cities in the Atlantic provinces were three among four Canadian cities reporting the highest price increases. The lowest price rise (3.9 percent) was reported in Toronto while St. John's Newfoundland topped the list with a six month rate of 5.5 percent.

St. John's - As recorded during the previous reference period, St. John's continued to experience the highest rate of price increases of all regional cities between April 1973 and September 1973. The 5.5 percent hike in the all items index was largely accounted for by the 15.7 percent jump in food items.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (Continued)

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES (Continued)

Halifax - During the six months from April to September, prices in the all items index rose 4.4 percent, again being heavily influenced by rapid increases in the food index (a 9.8 percent jump since April 1973). Housing and Transportation were also areas subject to considerable price pressure experiencing a 2.9 percent and 3.1 percent increase over the current six month period.

Saint John - The all-items index indicated a substantial rise of 4.6 percent,more than double the 2.1 percent increase reported during the previous six months. Following the food index with 15.1 percent change, Transportation exhibited almost a five percent increase between April and September. Recreation and Reading proved an expensive item showing price increases amounting to 3.3 percent.

Montreal - This city experienced a somewhat average rate of inflation during the period reporting a 4.1 percentage increase in the all items index. Displaying a less evident rise in food prices than the other Atlantic Region cities, the index increased 10.0 percent between April and September. The cost of transportation was more pronounced in this area demonstrating a 5.5 percent rise during the period.

Toronto - Prices in the Toronto area were the least affected by the current inflationary trend reporting a 3.9 percent rise. Although the food and housing indexes rose by 9.5 percent and 2.5 percent, the Health and Personal Care measurement reflected a significant rise of 6.3 percent during the period. The Recreation and Reading indexes also showed a sharp price increase between April and September.

Vancouver - In this city, the consumer price index rose 4.0 percent over the period. As indicated by the other Canadian cities, food prices continued to be the prime cause for the general price rise (the food index increased approximately 13 percent between April and September). The remaining items in the index experienced rather moderate gains in comparsion to the trend evident in the other regional cities.

TABLE 21

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1973 [1]

(1961=100)

AREA	ALL-ITEMS			GROUP INDEXES						
	SEPTEMBER 1972	APRIL 1973	SEPTEMBER 1973	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
St. John's	132.1	137.2	144.8	162.1	131.2	141.9	133.1	152.8	123.7	162.1
Halifax	132.8	137.4	143.4	169.2	130.3	134.8	132.2	155.1	149.5	135.6
Saint John	132.7	138.1	144.4	171.2	127.6	143.5	138.4	148.6	151.8	131.0
Montreal	132.9	137.2	142.8	163.5	125.7	136.7	139.2	147.8	155.7	136.0
Ottawa	137.9	142.5	149.5	166.3	136.3	145.4	145.7	160.8	153.9	145.0
Toronto	136.6	141.3	146.8	165.0	132.8	143.5	144.6	161.8	143.5	143.1
Winnipeg	135.2	139.3	145.2	168.0	126.3	147.8	139.1	168.9	147.0	138.0
Saskatoon - Regina	129.7	133.6	138.9	166.3	122.6	140.4	128.2	142.5	145.5	127.4
Edmonton - Calgary	134.6	139.2	145.0	171.5	129.4	139.9	136.3	159.8	151.2	132.9
Vancouver	133.1	138.6	144.0	174.6	128.0	143.5	138.1	152.4	131.6	125.6

[1] These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than in another.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

(1961=100)

AREA	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
St. John's	137.2	138.5	139.3	140.5	143.1	144.8
Halifax	137.4	138.3	139.4	140.7	142.2	143.4
Saint John	138.1	138.8	139.6	140.5	142.7	144.4
Montreal	137.2	137.7	139.2	140.8	142.6	142.8
Ottawa	142.5	144.0	145.3	146.7	148.9	149.5
Toronto	141.3	142.5	143.6	144.6	146.2	146.8
Winnipeg	139.3	140.3	141.0	142.2	143.8	145.2
Saskatoon - Regina	133.6	134.8	135.7	136.5	137.8	138.9
Edmonton - Calgary	139.2	140.1	141.1	141.8	143.5	145.0
Vancouver	138.6	139.5	140.4	141.3	142.8	144.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

(1961=100)

AREA	PERCENTAGE CHANGE SEPTEMBER FROM APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
St. John's	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.1	1.2
Halifax	4.4	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.8
Saint John	4.6	4.0	3.4	2.8	1.2
Montreal	4.1	3.7	2.6	1.4	0.1
Ottawa	4.9	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.4
Toronto	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.4
Winnipeg	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.0
Saskatoon - Regina	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.8	0.8
Edmonton - Calgary	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.0
Vancouver	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.9	0.8

TABLE 24

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

APRIL 1, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

(1961=100)

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1971		126.3	128.4	121.4	125.7	121.7	146.0	137.2	129.4
1972	Jan.	128.2	131.9	122.9	125.6	123.9	147.6	138.9	129.4
	Feb.	128.8	132.6	123.0	127.0	124.4	149.6	140.2	129.7
	Mar.	129.4	132.9	123.5	129.2	125.1	149.0	141.1	129.7
	Apr.	129.9	134.3	123.5	130.3	125.1	150.4	141.1	129.7
	May	130.2	134.8	123.9	130.4	125.1	151.1	141.1	129.8
	June	130.3	134.3	123.9	130.3	125.3	150.6	140.6	132.1
	July	131.5	138.8	123.9	130.7	125.2	150.6	140.6	132.1
	Aug.	132.5	143.4	124.1	126.5	125.8	151.2	141.8	132.0
	Sept.	132.8	142.7	124.4	131.1	125.8	150.7	141.7	132.0
	Oct.	132.4	140.0	124.6	132.0	125.9	152.4	142.0	132.0
	Nov.	133.0	141.5	124.8	133.2	125.4	152.4	144.0	132.2
	Dec.	133.6	143.1	124.8	133.7	125.9	151.8	144.8	133.5
AVERAGE 1972		131.0	137.5	123.9	130.0	125.2	150.6	141.5	131.2
1973	Jan.	134.6	145.9	125.7	132.3	126.1	151.8	144.8	133.5
	Feb.	134.8	146.6	125.8	132.2	126.3	151.0	145.4	134.2
	Mar.	135.6	148.0	126.1	132.6	128.0	151.0	145.4	134.2
	Apr.	137.4	154.2	126.3	133.9	128.2	150.9	145.5	134.2
	May	138.3	155.7	127.0	134.4	129.0	155.3	145.7	134.7
	June	139.4	158.4	127.4	134.7	129.4	155.0	147.3	134.7
	July	140.7	162.0	128.3	135.2	129.6	154.9	149.4	134.7
	Aug.	142.2	166.1	129.4	132.0	132.1	154.4	149.9	134.7
	Sept.	143.4	169.2	130.0	134.8	132.2	155.1	149.5	135.6

INTER - CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

AS OF MAY, 1971

WINNIPEG PRICE LEVEL = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND	ST. JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK	MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
Food at Home	103	109	105	99	99	100	107
Household Operations	114	114	113	114	105	100	112
Clothing	99	105	104	99	96	100	102
Transportation	104	109	107	111	103	100	102
Health and Personal Care	112	101	104	98	112	100	118
Recreation and Reading	104	97	103	102	101	100	104
Tobacco and Alcohol	111	126	115	99	97	100	101

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

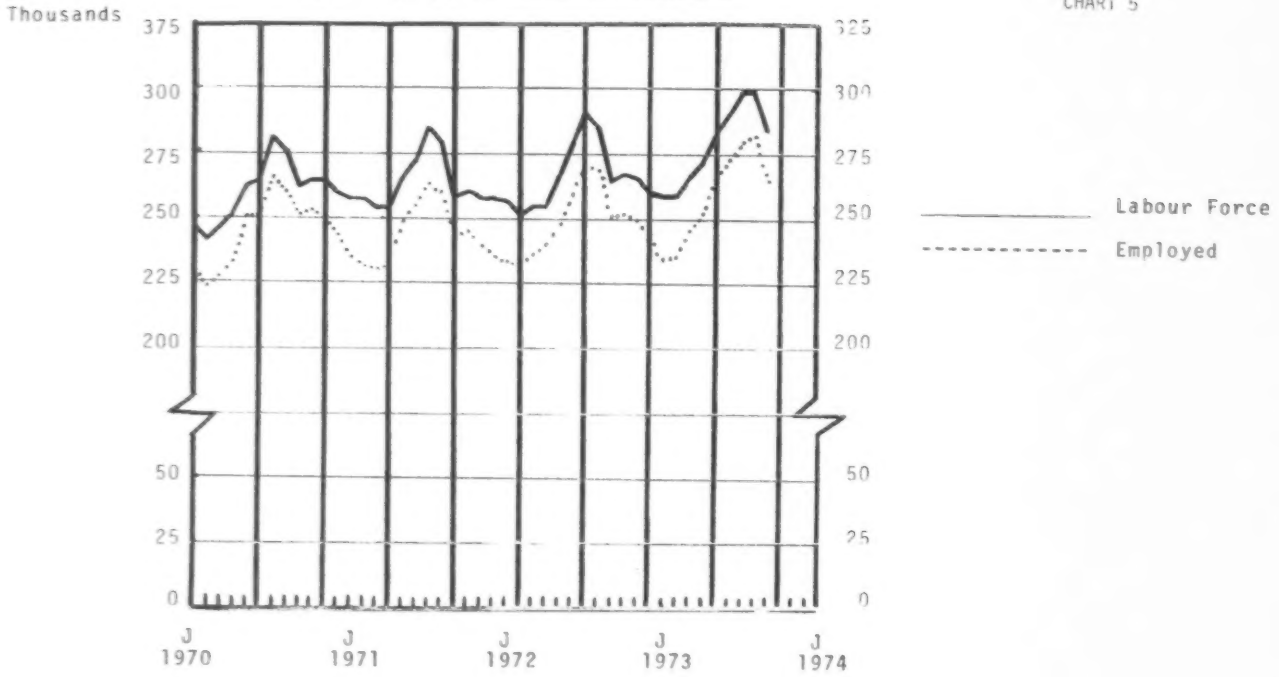
THE LABOUR FORCE - April 1, 1973 - September 30, 1973

Labour Force activity in Nova Scotia showed signs of the seasonal upswing in summer job openings. Job opportunities in Agriculture, Construction and Trade were particularly accountable for the 2.2 percent growth rate in labour force numbers during the six month period. Although the total number employed increased 4.7 percent from 253,000 in April to 265,000 in September, the unemployed number decreased a significant 30.0 percent over the period. At the beginning of September, the actual unemployment rate was reported at 7.3 percent while unemployment had dropped to 5.0 percent in September.

CHART 5

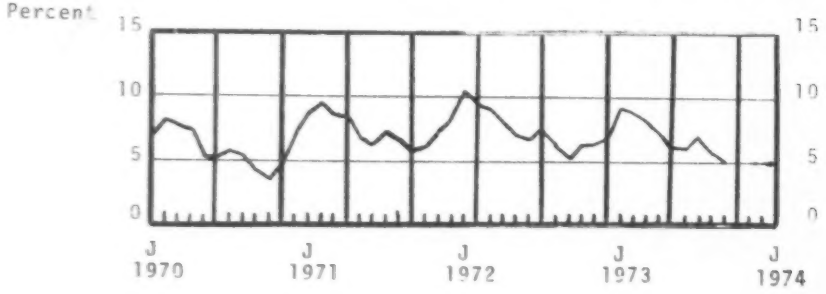
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1]

APRIL 1, 1973-SEPTEMBER 30, 1973



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Unemployment as a percentage of the Labour Force)



[1] "Current Labour Force Statistics for Nova Scotia'

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 26

JANUARY 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

		Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)
1972	Jan. 15	257	229	27	10.5
	Feb. 19	252	228	24	9.5
	Mar. 18	256	233	23	9.0
	Apr. 22	256	235	21	8.2
	May 20	266	247	19	7.1
	June 17	278	260	19	6.8
	July 22	293	271	22	7.5
	Aug. 19	287	269	18	6.3
	Sept. 16	265	251	14	5.3
	Oct. 14	268	252	17	6.3
	Nov. 11	266	249	17	6.4
	Dec. 9	261	244	18	6.9
AVERAGE 1972		267	247	20	7.5
1973	Jan. 13	259	234	24	9.3
	Feb. 17	259	236	23	8.9
	Mar. 24	267	246	22	8.2
	Apr. 21	273	253	20	7.3
	May 19	284	266	18	6.3
	June 23	292	273	18	6.2
	July 21	300	280	21	7.0
	Aug. 18	300	283	17	5.7
	Sept. 22	279	265	14	5.0

[1] Information derived from the Labour Force Survey covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE

	SEPTEMBER 22, 1973			JUNE 23, 1973	APRIL 21, 1973	SEPTEMBER 16, 197
	LABOUR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
	(000's)	(000's)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Canada	9,219	421	4.6	5.2	6.3	5.2
Atlantic Region	749	46	6.1	7.2	11.1	7.0
NOVA SCOTIA	279	14	5.0	6.2	7.3	5.3
New Brunswick	246	13	5.3	6.9	12.9	7.0
Newfoundland	181	16	8.8	9.6	16.2	9.6
Prince Edward Island	43	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec	2,540	154	6.1	7.2	8.1	6.6
Ontario	3,443	128	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.2
Prairies	1,494	42	2.8	2.9	4.3	3.5
British Columbia	993	51	5.1	6.1	7.0	6.6

* Due to the small sample size in Prince Edward Island, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered these unemployment figures unpublishable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs, and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less that the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purpose of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods - manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods - manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specified quantity of the items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children; and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content, and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in

the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not, in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of Winnipeg's prices equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The Statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey in this report are based on information obtained through a smaple survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The Survey sample represents all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

(b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation, Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. 1

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work or seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference:

(a) were without work or seeking work, i.e. did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were tempoarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for a full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work and voluntarily idle or retired.

[1] Housewives, students and other who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating real wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost per 10,000 Worked - the calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees[2] and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

[2] "The Labour Force", Catalogue Number 71-001, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIX - A

1. "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. "Employment Earnings and Hours", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "The Labour Force", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Directory of Labour Unions in Nova Scotia - 1973 (1973)
2. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1973 (1973)
3. Labour Organization in Nova Scotia - 1973 (1973)
4. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1972/73 (1973)
5. 1972 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1973)
6. Collective Agreement Survey in the Building Trades of the Construction Industry - 1973 (1973)
7. Collective Agreement Survey in Nova Scotia Hospitals - 1973 (1973)
8. Collective Agreement Survey in the Manufacturing Industry - 1973 (1973)
9. Colledtive Agreement Survey in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade and Public Administration - 1972 (1972)
10. Working Conditions in Nova Scotia - 1972 (1973)
11. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia - 1973 (1974)
12. Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in the Sixties by Industry for Nova Scotia - Revised 1972 (1972)

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